Cambria Freeman.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Editor. | HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. | H. A. M'PIKE, Publisher.

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The Cambria Freeman

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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

At Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

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One copy, one year, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, - - - - - 1 00
One copy, three months, - - - - - 50

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Twelve numbers constitute a quarter; twenty five, six months; and fifty numbers, one year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed to order as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AND **EXCHANGE OFFICE.**

We are now selling Exchange (at New York Rates on

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

LEAD PIPE,

SHEET & BAR LEAD MANUFACTURERS

ALSO,

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Gauges, Whistles and Valves, Iron and Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps,

And every description of goods for

WATER, GAS & STEAM.

No. **167** SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Send for a Price List. [apr.23.-1y.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY —WAGON, BUGGY AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—Having taken the Wagonmaking Shop recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Lichty, (who still remains in their employ,) the subscribers are prepared to manufacture light and heavy WAGONS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES and other vehicles, and will guarantee all work done by them to be perfectly substantial, neat and satisfactory, while their prices will be as moderate as those of any manufacturer in the country. Repairing of all kind done promptly and done well. Give us a call you need any work in our line.

THOMAS T. WILLIAMS & BRO.

Ebensburg, June 25, 1868

RICHARD ROWAN,

ALTOONA, PA.,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Is prepared to make contracts for the painting of Churches, Dwellings and other Buildings in Cambria and surrounding counties, and for the execution of all other work in his line. Painting done at prices more moderate and in a style far superior to most of the work executed in this section. Satisfaction guaranteed. feb.20 -tf.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward, dec.12.-1y.

M. L. OATMAN,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

Double Extra Family Flour,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco.

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,

Ebensburg, Pa.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONA services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD. D. D. S.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. D. W. Zeigler has taken the rooms on High street recently occupied by Lloyd & Co. as a Banking House, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. *Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.*

DR. H. B. MILLER,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets. ALL WORK WARRANTED. Altoona. June 18, 1868.-6m.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my23.tf.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.*

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

R. L JOHNSTON, J E. SCANLAN.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.

Office opposite the Court House. Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867. tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co. January 31, 1867. tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row. Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

G. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

GEORGE W. OATMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. January 31, 1867.-tf.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade. Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug 27.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. jl3.

Seymour, the Farmer of Deerfield.

AIR—*Vive l' Amour.*

Come, friends of the Union, we'll rally again,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
From hill-top and valley, from mountain and plain,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
Then, freemen, awake! 'Tis the dawn of the day
When the darkness of misrule shall vanish away,
And the Radical hordes shall flee in dismay
Before the Farmer of Deerfield!

Come, pass the glad watchword all o'er the broad land,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
No rule of the sword by a traitorous band!
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
Then, freemen, awake! 'Tis the dawn of the day
When the darkness of misrule shall vanish away,
And Radical tyranny flee in dismay
Before the Farmer of Deerfield!

Come, brothers, 'tis Freedom that bids you rejoice,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
For Seymour, the statesman 's the popular choice,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
Then, freemen, awake! 'Tis the dawn of day
When the darkness of misrule shall vanish awa,
And Radical tyranny flee in dismay
Before the Farmer of Deerfield!

Come, drive out of power the cold-blooded knaves,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
And free the three hundred thousand white slaves,
Hurrah for the Farmer of Deerfield!
Then, freemen, awake! 'Tis the dawn of the day
When the darkness of misrule shall vanish away,
And Radical tyranny flee in dismay
Before the Farmer of Deerfield!

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

FROM SENATOR BUCKALEW'S SPEECH AT DANVILLE, AUG. 29, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: A cause should have proper representatives. We propose to reform the finances of the country. We propose to apply the public taxes honestly, and as far as possible, upon the public debt. We propose that there shall be fair play between all classes of our people with reference to the action of the government upon them; that there shall be one uniform currency for the whole people, and not different kinds of currency for different classes of persons. We propose, at the earliest possible day, to return to the constitutional currency—gold and silver—the standard of value throughout the world, and a departure from which, during the necessities of the war, brought upon us great evils under which we must labor until we get back again to a sound, safe and constitutional system. We propose in the South to remove the hand of Congressional power and to have republican governments there again, instituted by the people themselves in peace and quiet. We propose that prosperity shall resume its course in that section of the Union, and that the people there, by having a fair chance and fair play, shall assist us in bearing the burdens of our common government, and to assist us to maintain the honor and glory of our country in the future.

But, gentlemen, as I have said, a good cause (and, we have such,) should have proper representatives—men who believe in it and who will be faithful to it, if placed in situations of public power and rust. Now, gentlemen, we have had candidates presented who will reconstruct reconstruction, who will reform the finances, who will adjust our tax system and generally the business legislation and action of the Federal Government, if they are placed in positions where they can act upon these questions and influence their decision. Who are those men? One of them is from the East and the other from the West. One is a civilian and the other a soldier. I should not, perhaps, say a soldier—a citizen-soldier—a soldier in time of war and a citizen in time of peace. One has been Governor of the greatest of our American States—the State of New York; the other has been a member of Congress as well as a general in the field. He has been trained in public service, and both of them possess those elements of character, and those endowments of intellect, which adapt them admirably to the places for which they have been named.

But above and beyond the personal qualifications which are possessed by Seymour and Blair, they are recommended to us by the fact that they believe in the American system of government. They believe in a government of the people; in one honestly conducted; in one which shall act fairly upon all. They are opposed to Congressional usurpation. They are opposed to squandering the public money upon Freedmen's Bureau experiments. They are opposed to an enormous standing army in time of peace. They are in favor of curtailing the overgrown expenses of civil administration at the city of Washington. They are in favor of a return to a sound currency—the currency of the Constitution—at as early a period as possible, and meantime for dealing fairly between the tax-payers and the public creditor—the Government being a trustee between them and bound to do justice to both. They are in favor of withdrawing the heel of the soldier from the neck of the South, and allowing republican institutions once again to spring up in that sunny land. They are opposed to the degradation of popular suffrage, the corruption of our elections, the pouring into the ballot-box of ignorant and subsidized votes. They are in favor of allowing each State to determine for itself who are the most competent and fit among its inhabitants to exercise political power and to control the elections of the State, and thus ultimately to give direction to the political administration of affairs in the Union. All these things, gentlemen, are true of and concerning the candidates who have been named by the New York Convention for the support of the American people.

Are they to be elected? Why not? Is it not high time that there should be a change in public affairs? Do not the public interest demand it? Do not the interest of the citizen cry aloud for it? Does not the peace of the country call for it? All these questions, it seems to me, must be answered in the affirmative.—There can be no question that there should be a change in public affairs, and here are good men under whom and by whom this change can be effected. Why then shall they not receive the support of the people? Why shall they not be elevated to the places for which they have been named? Is there any good reason against it? Can any be stated? Has personal calumny succeeded in degrading the character of either, in convincing us that in any respect they are unworthy or incompetent men unsuited for the discharge of the high duties with which it is proposed to charge them? Why, gentlemen, the hot and premature charges of the Republican newspapers against Governor Seymour have pretty much died out. I believe so effectual have been the answers that have been given to them that even the most impudent among the men who speak and write for the Republican party refrain from repeating them, or those who do not refrain have their trouble for their pains, for nobody puts any confidence in their statements; nobody thinks them important; nobody of intelligence believes them to be true.

When our State was in peril in the late war Governor Seymour sent troops over to our protection, to assist us, and, in part, by his energetic and patriotic conduct and efforts the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania was thrown back, and other towns of our State were not subjected to the fate of Chambersburg; our people were not oppressed; our towns were not consumed; our borders were not made desolate. We owe a debt of gratitude to Governor Seymour for the prompt, unselfish assistance rendered by him to our State at that time.

"But there was a riot over at New York!" There was a disturbance in that city just afterwards. The State of New York was nearly stripped of troops sent to our defense and put under the command of the Federal authorities, and in enforcing the draft in the city of New York a riot broke out. What of it? Do you not remember the cause of that riot—that it was produced by injustice? The enumeration of persons subject to draft in the city of New York was a dishonest one, made by political men. There was an overestimate of the city, and consequently there was a general conviction among the people that the draft was unfair, unjust and iniquitous. This was the principal cause of the difficulty there. The Governor of the State had nothing to do with the enumeration or the draft, for conscription was under Federal authority. A riot began. What was done? The Governor, leaving the quiet of his home, came down to the city of New York to assist in allaying the disturbance, and he succeeded. I happened to be in New York at the time, and saw Governor Seymour at the Astor House, in a room occupied by him in common with Senator Morgan (a Republican Senator from New York) and Mayor Opdyke (the Republican Mayor of New York city). Senator Morgan then complimented Gov. Seymour in the highest terms to me and to others (and doubtless he would now) for the energy, promptness and ability with which he met that emergency.

Well, gentlemen, there was some use of troops to repress the riot—not Federal troops. They were called over from Staten Island, I believe, and were State troops organized under authority of Governor Seymour himself. The riot was repressed without Federal aid.

Among other things, however, which the Governor did was to address a popular assemblage in the city, in which were men who had either been concerned in the riot, or had sympathised with it. In addressing that crowd instead of abusing them, what did he do? He addressed them as "friends." Instead of abusing them, and repelling them from him, he spoke to them in a kind manner, and by his speech—by reasoning with them—he did allay their passions. He spoke in the interests of peace and order, and he accomplished his purpose. In short, Governor Seymour's mission to New York at that time was entirely successful, and it was one for which he deserved honor and the thanks, not only of the people of New York, but of the whole country, because at that time civil disturbance anywhere in the North tended to weaken the public arm in the struggle we were conducting against the Confederate States.

I do not know anything else that has been suggested about Governor Seymour that requires any notice at my hands. The truth regarding him is this: There is no man in the American Union better qualified by his life-time training, and by natural abilities, for the office of President of the United States than he; nor is there any acceptable representative of our citizen-soldiery of the late war, who more completely fills the requirements of the times, than General Frank Blair. No one questions his patriotism; no one questions his courage. * * * In all respects, upon pending issues, General Blair is in perfect accord and sympathy with every patriotic and Union-loving man in all sections of the country. He is a representative of the volunteers of the war, of that large class of our people who went out to the field of conflict when the necessities of the times demanded it, did their duty, and when the war was over laid down their arms and resumed the pursuits of civil life. Gov. Seymour represents the statesmen of the country. Gen. Blair represents the citizen-soldiery of the country. They are both fit and admirable men, and worthy of that triumphant election which awaits them at the hands of the American people.

Facts for Workingmen.

DOES THE LABORING MAN PAY THE TAXES?

While the producing industries of the country are unjustly taxed, and the almost intolerable burdens of the war rest upon those who fought the battles and made the sacrifices, those who tilled land to produce supplies, and those who labored in the workshops, the organs of the radicals are asserting that the bondholders are the men who pay all our revenue. The organ of the radicals in Lorain county, replying to an article which recently appeared in the *Plaindealer*, sneeringly says that "not one laboring man in every hundred pays a penny of taxes to the government directly." True the laboring man does not pay his taxes directly to the government, but every man of sense knows that the consumer pays the tax upon every article manufactured by capital. A practical workingman, a few days ago, being in our office, handed us the following, which in itself is a volume of argument to show that the poor man does pay taxes:

Radical legislation requires the consumer to pay all taxes. It taxes
The hat on your head.
The boots on your feet.
The clothes on your person.
The food you eat.
The tea and coffee you drink.
The pot it is cooked in.
The cup you drink it out of.
The implements on your farm.
The tools you work with.
The paper you write on.
The pen and ink you use.
The papers and books you read.
The furniture in your house.
The gas or oil you burn.
The coal you consume.
The stove you burn it in.
The match you light it with.
The medicine you take.
The tobacco you smoke.
The pipe you smoke it in.
The dishes on your table.
All you eat off them.
Your coffin and estate when you are done with them.

The laboring man of the country, who owns a little house and lot, which he has earned by toiling from early morning to night, pays state tax, county tax, school tax, road tax, upon it; while his next door neighbor, who is a bondholder, owning $50,000 in bonds, pays no taxes whatever, draws interest in gold, laughs at his more unfortunate neighbor, who has his money in a little home! If the masses of the laboring men desire the equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value—government bonds and other securities included, if they want one currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioners and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder, they will not vote the radical ticket, but will vote for that of the Democracy.

WHAT SEYMOUR WILL DO.—Seymour, as the head of a Democratic administration, will reduce the expense of the Government; he will redeem the five-twenty bonds in currency; he will simplify the revenue laws, and cut down taxation; he will modify the tariff laws, with a view to protection; he will commence immediately the payment of the national debt, so as to relieve the people from the enormous load of interest they now have to carry; he will substitute treasury notes for the national bank circulation, and thus save the nation $28,000,000 in gold yearly; he will put down the army and navy to a peace standard; he will put honest and efficient men in office.

These are measures which interest the people. He stands pledged to their enforcement, if elected, by the plainest and best declaration of principles and purposes ever made by a political convention in this country. Seymour and financial reform, against Grant and rottenness; a ripe statesman who is pledged to just and politic measures, against a dummy politican, committed to infamous policies—these are the questions to be decided in this campaign.

WHEN General Grant reached Denver, Colorado, all the soldiers of company B. Third Infantry, saluted him with a Seymour and Blair flag. The General felt unable to remain in that town or even to alight from the coach.

STANTON-ISMS.

[Correspondence of the Cambridge Press.]

PITTSBURGH, August, 1868.

Col. Israel Painter, of Westmoreland county, Pa., is one of the old style politicians of that State, sound, reliable and truthful. He was a Democrat when Stanton was a Democrat, and being a man of immense estates and a particular friend of the ex-minister, he employed him as counsel, especially in all cases that required the artful dodging of the law. Col. Painter, however, did not change his colors when Stanton did; still he had a high regard for his attainments till the following incident occurred, which we give substantially in his own language:

"You see," said he, "that having large contracts with the government, I was brought constantly in contact with Stanton, and besides being a personal friend, was admitted to his sanctum at all hours, without the necessary forms of address. One morning, happening to be with him before the regular office hours, I thought I would wait and see his style of doing business. At 9 o'clock the word was given and the messenger brought in three cards, which Stanton took, and in his rough manner sang out, "admit them."

The first man was a very modest looking individual. He approached Stanton's desk as though he recognized the awful presence, and in a very quiet manner said, "Mr. Stanton, I have a letter for you."

'No time to read letters," was the surly reply.

The gentleman turned to leave, merely remarking, "Mr. Stanton, that letter is from Secretary Seward, and I think contains matters of interest to your department."

Stanton immediately seized the letter, tore open the envelope and saw the signature at the bottom. "Stop, sir," said he, "this is important."

The gentleman merely turned on his heel with the remark, "My room is No. 40, Willard's Hotel, sir, if you have any communication to make, make it there."

Number two then approached, if anything more modest than number one

"Mr. Stanton, my name is Wood, of the firm of Wood, Morrell & Co., Cambria Iron Works; I have called to see if the government requires any railroad iron at the present time."

"What do you ask for your iron?"

"$125 per ton."

"Yes, you are one of those d——d suckers that want to plunder the public. No, we do not want your iron; you ought to be put in the old capitol."

"Thank you, sir, I am very happy to know that our services are not wanted; I wished to give the government the first chance; our engagements are more than a year and a half ahead." With this remark he turned to go, when Stanton remembered that he had a dispatch on his desk from Rosecrans asking for 15,000 tons of railroad iron immediately.

"Stop," said he, "I find I have an order."

"My room is No. 30 Willard's Hotel; any orders you wish to give can be sent there."

Number three then approached him modestly, not suffering in comparison with the former gentlemen. He was in the undress uniform of a Colonel.

Approaching Stanton, he said: "Sir, I am the Colonel of the 57th Indiana, and I have called to ascertain why that regiment was mustered out of service."

"A set of d—d cowardly rascals," was the brutal reply; "they were a curse to the country, and there are about a hundred thousand more that ought to be home."

On hearing this reply of the Indiana regiment, says Col. Painter, I looked up. The Colonel was a small man, but there was that in his eye and in the nervous twitching of his fingers that boded evil to Stanton. With firm and steady step and flashing eye he approached Stanton to within arm's length.

"Sir," said he, "I am the Colonel of that regiment—I left here 1,200 strong. I have been in the service three years; that regiment has led three forlorn hopes, and there are but 240 left to tell the sad tale of their comrades; and sir," shaking his fist in Stanton's face, "I allow no man to speak derogatory of that regiment. Retract what you have said, or by G—d, either you or I leave this room a dead man."

Stanton quailed—he dropped in his seat, nervously overhauled a file of papers and finally came to the one, on the authority of which he had summarily ordered the mustering out of service of as gallant a regiment as ever fought in the field. The endorsement and cause of the act was through a petty, contemptible politician, whose favor Stanton wanted. It is needless to say the order was at once revoked.

After witnessing these three cases, says Col. Painter, I returned to my hotel, disgusted, and sat down and wrote a note to Stanton, in which I stated that whatever my opinion of his legal abilities were, he was not fit to remain Secretary of War, and I advised him for the good of his country to resign. F.

WANTED—Radical vagabonds, idlers and loafers to go down South to preach "loyalty" and "mules" to the niggers. In return they will be sent to Congress—salary five thousand dollars a year and stealings. The only outfit necessary will be a carpet bag, a paper collar and a fine tooth comb.

BACKING HIS WORD.

The *State Guard* a short time since expressed a doubt of the truth of an assertion of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, that "within a circle of five miles" of that place there were "forty-three" men now earnestly working for Seymour and Blair who "all their lives" before had opposed the Democratic party, and offered to make Mr. Meek a present of a pair of boots if he would publish the names. The *Watchman* of the 28th instant says, in reply:

"We are not in need of a pair of boots just at this time, but if Mr. Forney is really in earnest in doubting our assertion, and is certain that it is only 'Democratic *bray*,' as he asserts, we will state for his information that we have placed on deposit, at the banking house of W. F. Reynolds & Co., of this place, five hundred dollars ($500); which we are willing to lose in case we fail to prove, by *their own affidavits* that there *are* 'forty-three men within a circle of five miles of this place who have always voted with the opposition, and who are now earnestly working for the success of Seymour and Blair,' provided he pays us that amount when we publish the names and affidavits of the voters referred to.

"It is not 'Democratic *bray*.' It is plain Democratic truth that supporters of radicalism and ruin tremble to hear. We know that they would rather believe anything else; we know that it is 'offensive' to them; but nevertheless, this does not alter the case. The fact that thousands of honest men are leaving the party that has plundered them and the country—deserting radicalism and ranging themselves in the ranks of the Democracy is too patent for any one to even pretend to disbelieve. It is not only here that changes are taking place, but over the entire country, and if they continue for the next six weeks as they have been for the past three, Grant's influential supporters will be scarcer in November than his empty whisky bottles about Washington, or his Digger Indian babies in the far West."

This is toeing the mark so closely that the *Guard* of Saturday, although still pretending to "doubt Meek's foolish assertions," declines to accede to his proposition, on the ground that "we never gamble." A very unhandsome way of trying to get out of a scrape after inviting yourself into it. The "forty-three" are there, as the *Watchman* asserts, and although the *Guard* "doubts" it, the doubt is not strong enough to hazard $500 upon! We suspect it is more the fear of losing the money than any conscientious scruples against gambling that restrains the *Guard*.

Wilkes, the gambler, who edits the *Spirit of the Times*, has also backed water on the bet of $10,000 to $50,000 offered by him that Seymour and Blair would not be elected. The Radicals are evidently losing confidence.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Food for the Curious.

The following combination of letters is certainly marvellous. By commencing with the letter S, in the centre, and reading toward the corners, vertically and laterally, the names of Seymour and Blair occur no less than 270 times, and by asking the question, "Will Seymour be elected?" the answer from y to S is given 12 times. It is a mathematical impossibility to arrange the names of Grant and Colfax to appear as often, in the same number of lines.

r i a l B d n a n d B l a i r
i a l B d n a r a n d B l a r
a l B d n a r u r a n d B l a
l B d n a r u o u r a n d B l
B d n a r u e m o u r a n d B
d n a r u o m y m o u r a n d
n a r u o m y e y m o u r a d
a r u o m y e S e y m o u r a
n a r u o m y e y m o u r a n
d n a r u o m y m o u r a n d
B d n a r u e m o u r a n d B
l B d n a r u o u r a n d B l
a l B d n a r u r a n d B l a
i a l B d n a r a n d B l a i
r i a l B d n a n d B l a i r

The following singular discovery was also made by a gentleman at Washington. He numbers each letter of the alphabet, and then adds the numbers corresponding to the letters composing the two tickets—Seymour and Blair, and Grant and Colfax. The result shows one hundred and seventy seven for Seymour and Blair, and one hundred and forty for Grant and Colfax, the total being three hundred and seventeen, which is the number of votes in the electoral college, thus:

A	1	S	19	G	7
B	2	E	5	R	18
C	3	Y	25	A	1
D	4	M	13	N	14
E	5	O	15	T	20
F	6	U	21		
G	7	R	18	A	1
H	8			N	14
I	9	A	1	D	4
J	10	N	13		
K	11	D	4	C	3
L	12			O	15
M	13	R	2	L	12
N	14	L	12	F	6
O	15	A	1	A	1
P	16	I	9	X	24
Q	17	R	18		—
R	18		—		140
S	19		177		
T	20		140		
U	21		—		
V	22		317	—The number of votes in electoral college.	
W	23				
X	24				
Y	25				
Z	26				

GRANT was once a tanner. He is still in the hide business, having hidden himself in the Western bushes.

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
THURSDAY, : : : : : SEPT. 10, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
Of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Of Columbia County.

FOR CONGRESS:
COL. JOHN P. LINTON, Johnstown.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
Capt. JOHN PORTER, Washington Tp.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
Capt. J. K. HITE, Johnstown.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
F. P. TIERNEY, Esq., Ebensburg.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
MAURICE McNAMARA, Johnstown.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHRISTIAN SNYDER, Jackson Tp.
FOR AUDITOR:
JAMES NULL, Allegheny Tp.
FOR SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

JOSEPH M'DONALD, Esq., offers himself in our paper to-day as an independent candidate for District Attorney, and we feel sure that his true friends everywhere will regret the step which he himself cannot have decided upon without deep shame and painful remorse. Having taken the step, however, he must abide by the defeat and political dishonor which awaits him, for when too late to remedy the mistake he will discover that the party which has honored and sustained him in days gone by, will now turn from him in honest indignation at his political recreancy and unfaithfulness at a time when duty more than ever demands that all Democrats should be faithful and firm in support of right principles and correct measures.

Death of Ex-Gov. Seymour.

Ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., on Thursday evening last. He was educated at the Middletown Military Institute, studied law, and practiced the profession; was Representative in Congress from Connecticut from 1843 to 1845. In 1846 he went to Mexico as a major in a New England regiment, and was promoted to a colonelcy. In 1850 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, and was re-elected three times; was minister to Russia during Pierce's Administration. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity at the time of his death. He was sixty-one years of age.

TAX PAYERS, READ!

If ever the burden of our national debt is to be removed it will be by the most rigid economy, and yet Radical extravagance is multiplying the dollars of our debt at a most fearful rate.

We propose to glance at a few of the expenditures of the Rump Congress, and contrast them with former years. The people have a right to know where their taxes go, and it shall not be our fault if they are not fully informed on this subject.

In 1864, the last year of the war, when the expenses would be expected to reach the highest figure, the Stationery bill for Congress amounted to	$38,600
In 1868, when there is profound peace, the Stationery amounts to	99,650
Increase in four years Radical rule, —or much more than double.	61,050

We next select from Miscellaneous Document No. 31, 2d Session, 40th Congress:

"Amounts received by N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms, as per Clerk's Report, Jan. 1st, 1868," foot up the comfortable sum of $88,169.13

We plain country folks would be at a loss to know how such a bill could be made up, were the items not furnished officially by Congress itself.

The mileage of the Sergeant-at-Arms is *ten* cents per mile, and this includes travelling expenses and all other charges. Your Sheriff gets only *four* cents a mile. We do not complain of this—the law gives it.

But Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway has rendered a bill for his year's travelling, at 208,403 miles; or, taking the earth to be 24,000 miles in circumference, this man has travelled a distance equal to eight trips around the earth, and 16,403 on the ninth round!

In addition to this are these items:

Horse car tickets,	$ 56.84
Horse and carriage and street railway tickets for the year ending January 1st, 1868,	916.84
	$973.68

During the same time the boarding of this man and his assistants are charged against the country at eight dollars per day—an amount greater than is charged at the costliest hotels in our eastern cities.

One night in congress there was no quorum present, and a call of the house was ordered. The doorkeepers brought in the straggling members. Our friend, Hon. A. A. Barker, the then member from this district, happened to be absent from his seat. The charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms for this evening's work was the snug some of five dollars for each member, or $577,20 in all, including 222 miles of mileage, when the whole distance travelled could not have been five miles, it being all done in Washington city, and mostly in the Capital.

We have neither time nor space to go into a detail of these wholesale stealings of the people's money. A record of them would fill a large volume. Instance the item of 2,786 penknives, costing $5,620, which would give each member of Congress 15 penknives at over $2 apiece — Now we do not charge, nor do we suppose, that our member of Congress got these fifteen penknives—but if he didn't somebody did.

The same authority established the fact that the House expenses for the year 1865 increased over that of 1864, $128,254; 1866 increased over 1864, $108,808; 1867 increased over 1864, $148,451, and 1868 increased over 1864, $371,925

No wonder that twelve hundred thousand dollars a year wrung, from the hard hand of labor, does not suffice to pay the interest on our national debt, but that under Radical rule it goes on increasing and multiplying. Let the people apply the corrective at the polls.

Important Correspondence.

Want of time prevents any comment upon the following correspondence, which has been handed to us for publication, but it tells its own story so plainly that we are sure all our readers can draw their own conclusions without any aid from us.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, Aug. 31, 1868

DEAR MATT—I have been thinking of writing to you, for some time past, in order to ascertain your precise "*status*" in regard to the selection of a Congressman in your district. I know your influence in the North of Cambria, and I also know that you and Sheriff D—— act in concert. If I were a candidate I would spare no effort to secure your combined influence.

Am I asking too much in requesting you to write to me in that same old spirit of confidence which, in times gone by, mutually animated us in our political intercourse. You know me to be the friend of Mr. Morrell. I could not be otherwise. I am free to say that I would be most happy if you could give him your support. There does not exist the shadow of a doubt of his election, but as the local interest of Cambria county is so intimately connected with that election, it is to be hoped that the vote will give proof of an appreciation of that interest.

Let me have your views freely and unreservedly. You know that you can write to me in perfect confidence. o o o o o I will write you more at length when I hear from you. Direct your letter to me in Second Auditor's Office, Washington, D. C. My warmest regards to Durbin when you see him. Your old friend,

THOMAS A. MAGUIRE.

CRESSON, PA., Sept. 5, 1868.

DEAR TOM—Your letter of the 31st ult. is before me, and I give it all the weight which the letter of an old friend is entitled to, more especially as it emanates from the 'Treasury Department, Second Auditor's Office,' at Washington.

You desire to know my "'*status*" in regard to the selection of a Congressman in your district." I can tell you that in a word, and I thought you knew me well enough to know it. I am a *Democrat* from sincere, conscientious conviction. I never doubted for a moment that the Democratic party was the only organization to which the destinies of this great country could be safely confided, and never were my convictions on that subject so strong as they are in the present fearful condition of our country.

I am for Col. JOHN P. LINTON for Congress, and opposed to Mr. Morrell. Personally, I believe Mr. Morrell to be a clever man. I have nought to urge against him. He has already been in Congress more than a year and I judge him by his acts and votes. He is in favor of negro supremacy—I am not. He is in favor of military government at the South—I am in favor of peace and union. He voted to degrade and destroy the President of the United States, whom he helped to elect, and whom he called you and me traitors for opposing four years ago—I was and am opposed to impeachment. He is opposed to the success of the Democratic party—I am in favor of it.

You are candid enough to let me know your "*status*." You say, "you know me to be the friend of Mr. Morrell. I could not be otherwise."

I am sorry for you. It is deplorable that a man of your mind should place himself in a position in which he cannot exercise his best judgment. Fortunately for myself, I am under no personal obligations to either candidate, and can take an impartial view of them and their principles, which you admit you cannot do. And I am sure in your honester moments you must regret that by accepting a *place* under Mr. Morrell you have prevented yourself from supporting Col. Linton, a man who, in addition to the rectitude of his principles, adds the the greatest purity of character—a man who has grown up amongst us and knows our wants—a man who bared his bosom in the hour of his country's need, and bears on his person enduring marks of bravery—a man who is morally, at least, the equal of Mr. Morrell, and mentally far his superior—a man who has the advantage of Mr. Morrell in every qualification except those of wealth and power.

I shall present your "warmest regards" (Oh, how warm they are!) to Sheriff Durbin, and you can rest assured that *he* will be found where I am, and where you were in better days. Your former friend,

M. M. ADAMS.

..The Radicals are not quite so jubilant over the Vermont election as they were a day or two ago. Later and more definite returns reduce their majority considerably below the first reports, while they show a vast increase in the Democratic vote. The same ratio of increase will give every important Northern State to the Democrats.

..A western newspaper reports that the corn in Iowa has grown so tall this summer that a man on horseback cannot reach the tassels of the stalks.

Sulpher Springs Correspondence.

Gen. Rosecrans' Letter to Gen. Lee.

REPLY OF GEN. LEE AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED SOUTHERNERS.

The following correspondence fully explains the purpose of Gen. Rosecrans' late visit to the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, in relation to which there has been so much idle newspaper gossip.—The correspondence exhibits in a very clear light the sentiments and disposition of the intelligence of the South, and ought to act as an antidote to the poisonous slanders of the Radical press, which continually misrepresents and falsifies them.

GENERAL ROSECRANS TO GENERAL LEE.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 26, 1868.—General:—Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and intentions of the people of the Southern States—especially to ascertain the sentiments of that boly of brave, energetic and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the Government of the United States; whose trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting "States' rights" to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us towards consolidation; and also that so great a country as ours even now is, certainly is to be, must have State governments to attend to local details, or go farther and fare worse.

It is plain to us at the West and North that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increas.s the danger of centralism, swells our national expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenues, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom.

We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par; and that therefore the vast business and commerce of the country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible, if not probable, to arise; such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforeseen contingencies which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villanies upon us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and that they must share our fate of good and ill.

I believe—every one, I know, who reflects, believes—that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganize their business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously and contentedly at work, invite capital, enterprise and labor from elsewhere to come freely amongst them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manyfold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our government bonds to a premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask—the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union ask—every thinking man of the great West and North asks—why it cannot be done?

We are told by those who have controlled the government for the last four years that the people of the South will not do it—that if ever done at all, it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen and the few whites who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to lead and make their living off of these ignorant, inexperienced colored people; mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give in to it or move out of the country.

Now, I think—the Union army thinks, and people of the North and West, I dare say, believe—there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter or a surer way to get good government for all at the South.

We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern Confederacy for four years, against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order and protection to the whole people of the South.

They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate and elevate the poor freedmen, and to restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question we want answered is, are they willing to do it?

I came down to find out what the people of the South think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the Confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it, think of these things.

I come to ask more. I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence, and as many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also, what you are willing to do about it.

I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join in that written expression are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confiding that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm.

I know you are a representative man, in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution and the warfare of the country, and that what you would say would be endorsed by nine tenths of the whole people of the South, but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men here who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South, when they can be procured.

This concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order and stability, will assure our Union soldiers and business men, who want substantial and solid peace, and cause them to rise above the level of party politics, and take such steps to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace, with all its countless blessings.

Very truly, your friend,
(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS.
General R. E. Lee, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

REPLY OF GENERAL LEE.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA, Aug. 26, 1868.—General:—I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and, in accordance with your suggestion, I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have confided, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer.

With this explanation we proceed to give you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer.

Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that those questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention in good faith to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government.

Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinance of Secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfill all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this old irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed. As far as we are advised, the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling toward the Government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof.

The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feelings toward them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population.—Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive.—Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty.

Self-interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both; and we believe that but for influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence or other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement, as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity.

They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American—the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the Southern people that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfil every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Southern people, and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate Army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly,

R. E. Lee, Virginia.
G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana.
Alexander H. Stephens, Georgia.
Alexander H. H. Stuart, Virginia.
C. M. Conrad, Louisiana.
Sinton Stephens, Georgia.
A. T. Caperton, West Virginia.
John Echols, Virginia.
F. S. Stockdale, Texas.
F. W. Pickens, South Carolina.
Wm. J. Robinson, Virginia.
Joseph R. Anderson, Virginia.
Willian F. Turner, West Virginia.
C. H. Subee, South Carolina.
E. Fontaine, Virginia.
John Letcher, Virginia.
B. C. Adams, Mississippi.
W. J. Green, North Carolina.
Lewis E. Harrie, Virginia.
P. W. Daniels, Jr., Virginia.
W. T. Sutherlin, Virginia.
A. B. James, Louisiana.
Toutant Beauregard, Texas.
M. O. H. Norton, Louisiana.
T. B. Beame, Georgia.
H. T. Russell, Georgia.
Samuel J. Douglass, Florida.
Jeremiah Morton, Virginia.
John B. Baldwin, Virginia.
George W. Bolling, Virginia.
Theodore F. Conway, Virginia.
James Lyons, Virginia.

To General W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

IN 1861, Colonel U. S. Grant wrote to a friend: "I am a Democrat; every man in my regiment is a Democrat, and when I shall be convinced that this war has for its object any other than what I have mentioned, or the government designs using its soldiers to execute the purposes of the abolitionists, I pledge you my honor as a soldier that I will carry my sword on the other side and cast my lot with the Southern people." The soldiers were used to execute the purposes of the abolitionists, and the Radical party are doing their bidding at the present time "outside of the Constitution," yet General Grant has broken his pledge of honor as a soldier, is the candidate of that party for the Presidency, and has no policy to put in opposition to that of Congress. Is such a man worthy of support?

Was Colfax a Know Nothing?

The *Examiner* and other Radical newspapers are endeavoring to cover up the know-nothing record of Schuyler Colfax. That they are ashamed of what they once gloried in is a significant indication.—They quote a speech which Mr. Colfax delivered immediately after his arrival at his home a short time since, as conclusive evidence that their candidate for Vice President never was a member of the infamous know-nothing organization. We have read that speech, and we are fully convinced that it is a disingenuous trick, gotten up to deceive. It is a lie in terms if not in exact words. Mr. Colfax says:

You here know that there has not been an election for the past twelve years that I have not gone to the polls, not with a closed ballot, but an open one, and voted for men of foreign birth, and who worshipped at a different altar from what I did myself.

That is his defense. Mark now the trick there is in it. "*For the past twelve years*" is the time he fixes, during which he has not refused to vote for foreigners or Catholics. Twelve years! That takes us back to the fall of 1856. It does not include 1854 and 1855, the years when know-nothingism was most rampant, nor the summer of 1856. His denial is only as to *time*, and the limit is put in so as to save him from being shown to have uttered a barefaced falsehood. It is disingenuous, uncandid and unmanly, and stamps Mr. Colfax as a man lacking in principle and honor. A correspondent of the N. Y. *Freeman's Journal*, speaking of this matter says:

Mr. Colfax well knew that the newspapers of June, 1855, would show, and many living witnesses can testify, that he was an active and prominent member of the Know-Nothing National Council, which met, in secret session, in Philadelphia, about the 6th of June, 1855. It was well known, at the time, that only the most trusted of the secret order gained admission to that Council; that for several days, nothing was publicly known of its proceedings, or who were delegates to it. A Philadelphia correspondent wrote: "A large number of gentlemen of distinction are here, and the general impression seems to be that they are intimate acquaintances of the mysterious and ubiquitous Sam." About the 11th June, the organization was completed by the election of the officers, and a Committee on a Platform was announced. The second name on that Committee was "Colfax, of Indiana." The correspondent stated that "Mr. Colfax, the member of Congress elect, wants a platform to suit Northern Indiana." The majority overruled Mr. Colfax, and reported a platform that did not suit Northern Indiana.—Mr. Colfax and the minority of the Committee made a minority report, which being rejected, he and others subsequently abandoned the American party, as they then called themselves, (on account of their views of the Slavery questions,) went off and joined the radical abolitionists, and nominated Fremont. This is Mr. Colfax's true record just anterior to "the past twelve years."—Will he, or his friends, now deny that in 1855 he was a rabid Know Nothing? Ask George D. Prentice, of the *Louisville Journal*, who was with Mr. Colfax in the Philadelphia Convention in June, 1855.

And the editor of that journal says editorially:

We have the *evidence* that Colfax was in the "Know Nothing" party, and in the degrees, "away up," in that infamous conspiracy, and that he only differed from it when "Sam"—the slang phrase for all that was proscriptive—did not accept the adjunct and become Sambo.

Our correspondent, whose letter is on the first page, may be right. But, our casual impression is that the year he refers to is 1856, and not 1855. At the place, and moment we write, we cannot verify this. But we are certain of the fact that Colfax was one of the leading Know-Nothings at the Convention.

This fixes it that he *was* a Know-Nothing! They did not their work negligently. They put their *own seal* on their doings.

Our own *honest conclusion* is that Colfax is a *sworn brother of the Know-Nothing organization*, and that, while trying to fool one other Frenchman, he is hostile to Catholics, and plays the *hypocrite* when he pretends to be their friends.

That the convention alluded to was held in Philadelphia, and that Colfax was a prominent member of it is matter of political record. It cannot be denied.—How despicable then must the Radical candidate for Vice President seem in the eyes of all honest men, when he stands before the world, guilty of framing such a sneaking falsehood as that by which he attempted to escape the deserved odium of having been a leader in the infamous and proscriptive Know-Nothing party. The truth is Mr. Colfax is a professional politician, and a tricky and dishonest one at that. He has boxed the political compass, and has borne in turn all the aliases by which the opposition to the Democratic party has been distinguished, from the days of Whiggery down to the present time. That he was a Know-Nothing there can be no doubt. The proof is beyond controversy, and his quibbling speech at South Bend can only damage him by showing how little regard he has for truth, and making it plain to the people what a contemptible political trickster he is.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?—In order to give the honest men who are blindly following the lead of the Radicals, an idea of the doings of the carpet-baggers in the South, we give the following extract from a harangue of a Massachusetts negro, named Elliott, now a member of the South Carolina Legislature. The speech was delivered at a Radical meeting held at Sumter, on the 24th ult, at which speeches containing sentiments equally as incendiary in their character were delivered by two other colored members of the Legislature, both from Massachusetts, and one of them a pretended preacher. Speaking of the Democrats, Elliott said:

"Let me tell you, the best thing you can do is to kill them, and when you bury them, I want you to bury them with their faces downwards, and so deep that when the archangel's trumpet shall blow and all the dead arise, they won't rise to blast and wither God's creation, but will go on, down, down, down."

Farmers, mechanics, working men, those of you who are supporting the Radical party, how do you like such co-laborers? Can anything good come out of incendiary language like this?

Political and New Items.

..The Toledo *Blade* predicts a decline in the price of wheat and flour, and advises farmers not to hold their crops for a rise.

..An Indian burial ground was lately dug up on the Little Red river, Arkansas. The skeletons found there are of great size, some of them eight feet in length.

..Fourteen thousand people in the Red river country, north of the Minnesota, are in danger of starvation, grasshoppers having made almost a clean sweep of their crops.

..Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, it is said, has instructed the Catholic clergy of his archdiocese to denounce planchette, and warns Catholics that if they do not desist from its use, after reasonable admonition, they will be excommunicated from the church.

..During the eight years of Radical rule they have stolen money enough to pay all the actual expenses and three times the honest and legitimate expenses of the late war. And they are asking the privilege of stealing for four years more. All the indications are that the people are not willing.

..The Radical Revenue Commissioner Rollins, who, like Stanton, refuses to resign a position he is unfit to fill, has been arrested for conspiring with other Radical thieves to defraud the Government. His political friends are trying to make light of the matter. That is the way they treat all such transactions.

..The late Queen of Madagascar was buried in a silver coffin worth $30,000, and a box of coin, which it took fifteen men to carry, was buried with her. The mourning requires all her subjects to shave their heads and go barefoot for ninety days. They must also sleep on the ground and do no work for that time.

..A lady named White, living two miles from Spring Hill, Maury county, Tenn., one day last week, gave birth to four male children, weighing in the aggregate twenty-three pounds, and well formed and healthy. She has been married about three years, has a child now fifteen months old, which weighed two hundred and nine pounds two weeks ago.

..The largest planing machine in the United States, if not in the world, it is stated, has just been completed at the Government workshop in Charlestown, Mass. It has been several years in building. It will plane a mass of iron forty feet in length, twenty feet in width, and twenty feet in height. One of the bed-pieces weighs over forty tons.

..Pinchback, the negro Senator of Louisiana who recently declared that if the negroes were not allowed to have their own way, a thousand torches would be applied to the City of New Orleans, received his training in the workhouse. In 1862 he was tried and sentenced to that institution for two years. A fitting champion for the Radical theory. "Let us have peace."

..On Saturday night a horrid murder was committed in Sharpsburg, Allegheny county. The victim was shot through the heart while sitting in his own house by an unknown man. Two Germans, named Christ. Boch and Analt Fernon, were arrested next morning on suspicion of committing the deed. The victim leaves a wife and grown up family.

..That miserable milk-sop Geary has been making speeches out in the western part of the State, in which he abuses better and abler soldiers than himself, because they support Seymour and Blair. Geary cannot speak ten consecutive sentences of grammatical English to save his life. He is an ignorant, malignant and conceited ass, and his own party are ashamed of him wherever he goes. They had better tie him up.

..Notwithstanding the rainy weather ten thousand people assembled in New York on Monday afternoon to witness the great match between the champion clubs, Atlantic and Atlantic. First innings, Athletic 2; Atlantic nothing. Second innings, Athletic nothing; Atlantic 4. Third innings, Athletic 4; Atlantic 2 Fourth innings, Athletic 2; Atlantic nothing. Fifth innings, Athletic 1; Atlantic 2. Sixth innings, Athletic 14; Atlantic 3. Seventh innings, Athletic 9; Atlantic nothing; Eighth innings, Athletic 5; Atlantic 1. Total, Athletic 37; Atlantic 13. The batting of the Athletic on the sixth, seventh and eighth innings was tremendous, and said to be the best ever witnessed in any previous match in the country.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!

NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish

COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,

of the latest and most approved patterns, THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.

☞ The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.
Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following persons have filed petitions for Tavern and Eating House Licenses in the Clerk's Office of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, which will be presented to the Judges of said Court on the first Monday of September next:

Tavern—Samuel Kennedy, Johnstown Bor., 4th ward; Joseph Shoop, Millville Borough.

Eating House—Geo. Heuser and A. Krause, 3d ward, Johnstown Bor.; John Belzner, Conemaugh Borough.

Quart—John Crouse, 3d ward, Johnstown.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk.
Ebensburg, Aug. 20, 1868.-3t.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY
TONIC BITTERS
ARE THE
BEST IN USE!

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,
The very best in the Market.

R. F. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Also, Entrance Nos. 102 & 104 Third St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
☞ Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by A. A. BARKER for Ebensburg and vicinity. [ja.11,'68.-1y.

The Last Crowning Success.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle
will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.
For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR

A BOOK FOR EVERY CITIZEN AND POLITICAL STUDENT.
DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED STATES.
What It has Done, What It is Doing, and What It will Do.
By HON. RANSOM H. GILLET,
Formerly Member of Congress from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; more recently Registrar and Solicitor of the U. S. Treasury Department, and Solicitor for the United States in the Court of Claims, &c.

Dedicated, by special permission, to Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and written under the advice and with the concurrence of leading Democratic Statesmen.

In one elegant volume, large 12mo. of over 400 pages, bound in extra cloth, and containing splendid Portraits on steel, of Jefferson and Jackson. Price, $2.00. Mailed, post paid, to any part of the United States on receipt of price.

This admirable work contains a complete and spirited history of the Democratic party, from its origin down to the present time.

It depicts the devotion of the Democratic party to the Constitution and the laws, in all the crises and emergencies of the country.

It traces the conflict between Federalism and Democracy, and contends that the Democratic party has always been true to the Union, whether disunion was threatened by Northern Federalists or Southern Secessionists.

It gives a history of every interesting incident and event in each of the political parties.

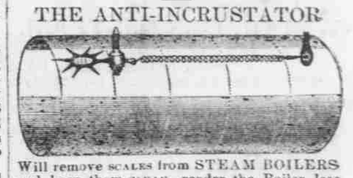
It gives eminently interesting sketches of every Democratic Statesman.

The book, in brief, is a vast repertory of political and historical facts, of profound interest to every citizen, and of value to every politician for reference.

The author's experience dates far back into the early portion of the century; he was an associate of Silas Wright; he enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, and, probably better than any man living, is acquainted with what the internal workings of parties have been for the last fifty years.

Agents wanted to sell this book in every part of the Union. Clubs and Democratic organizations will be supplied at special rates.
D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers,
90, 92 & 94 Grand Street, New York.

AMERICAN
Anti-Incrustation Company's Office,
No. 147 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE ANTI-INCRUSTATOR



Will remove SCALES from STEAM BOILERS and keep them CLEAN, render the Boiler less liable to EXPLOSION, AND CAUSING A GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.
These INSTRUMENTS have been in SUCCESSFUL use during the last TWO YEARS in many of the LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS of Philadelphia and other parts of the United States, from which the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of their WONDERFUL SAVING OF FUEL AND LABOR have been received.
☞ PARTIES having BOILERS would do well to call at the office and examine testimonials, etc. JOHN FAREIRA, Pres't.
EZRA LUKENS, Sec'y and Treas. [ju.4. 3m.

JOHN CROUSE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES
AND LIQUORS.
BEST BRANDS OF BRANDY, WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY, GIN, &c., &c.
The very best qualities of Liquors, Wines, &c., for Medical purposes. Prices LOW.
☞ Hotel and Saloon keepers will do well to give me a call at my store on Canal street, in building formerly occupied by T. G. Stewart & Co. Johnstown, Aug. 27, 1868. tf.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.

THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : : : SEPT. 10, 1868.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.—A large and very spirited meeting convened at the Court House on Tuesday evening, 8th. inst., and was organized, after a few appropriate remarks from the Chairman of the County Committee, Capt. H. D. Woodruff, by calling on R. L. Johnston, Esq., to preside, and appointing the usual list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

After calling the meeting to order the President introduced R. Milton Speer, Esq., of Huntingdon, who proceeded to address the large assemblage, but it was soon discovered that the Court House was too small to accomodate the immense crowd, and on motion the meeting adjurned to the outside. From the steps of Mr. Johnston's residence Mr. Speer proceeded with his speech, and for more than an hour held his listeners spell-bound. Twice before in Cambria County has Mr. Speer's voice been heard in defense of Democratic principles, and during the dark days of the recent fratricidal war, when fealty to the Constitution was treason in the eyes of the dominent party, his eloquent defense of the right marked him, although young, as one of the most earnest and effective orators then doing battle for the good cause. On Tuesday Mr. Speer was just thirty years of age, and yet we can safely say that no man who listened to his eloquent words and convincing arguments on this occasion could repress the conviction that he is now a veteran defender of Democratic principles. He made one of the finest speeches we ever listened to, and the Democracy of Cambria will never cease to honor him for it.

Mr. Speer was followed by Gen. B. H. Kerr, of Allegheny County, who delivered a most logical, eloquent and masterly speech, more than an hour in length, giving date and reference to substantiate his arraignment of the despicable party now seeking far a further lease of political power in this country.

Hon. C. L. Pershing was next called upon, and made a brief, but earnest and effective speech, in his characteristic style, which was listened to with earnest attention.

Col. John P. Linton, our candidate for Congress, followed Mr. Pershing in a short address, delivered with that earnest and convincing eloquence for which he is proverbial, and which stamps him as the proper man to represent this district in the lower house of Congress. Mr. Linton's address ended the speaking for the evening, and the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the entire Democratic ticket.

BURGLARS ABOUT.—On Tuesday night of last week three men effected an entrance into the Mountain House at Cresson, after the inmates had retired to rest, and succeeded in carrying off a considerable amount of money and a small quantity of silverware and other articles of smaller value. They afterwards visited one of the cottages connected with the hotel, and regaled themselves with several bottles of champagne and other delicacies which they found in the cellar. From there they proceeded to the Pa. R R station house, into which they effected an entrance, and pillaged the newspaper stand of several novels, periodicals, etc., and a small amount of money found in the drawer. It is estimated that the rascals succeeded in securing money, silverware, jewelry, etc., to the value of one thousand dollars. We have not learned that any clue has been obtained as to who were the perpetrators of this robbery.

—On Saturday night last an unsuccessful attempt was made to enter the Treasurer's office, in the Court House at this place. The would-be burglars succeeded in boring eighteen holes, in a very workmanlike manner, in the top and bottom of one of the panels of the door, and cut away a portion of the intervening space, but at this juncture they seem to have been alarmed in some way, and made a precipitate retreat without accomplishing their purpose. Had they succeeded in getting into the office they would have been confronted by a strong iron safe, and had they succeeded in opening the safe they would have found that all the funds which Cambria county possesses were on deposit in the strong vaults of a banking house fully a square and a half distant. In fact, the Treasurer's office contained "nary nickel," and had the rascals got into it they would only have had their labor for their pains.—Still the attempt proves that there are burglars about, and people with property worth stealing would probably do well to keep watch and ward over it. We don't belong to either class, and of course our advice is the more worthy to be heeded.

BRIEF MENTION.—The annual retreat of the Catholic clergy of this diocese is at present in progress at Loretto Springs, and a large number of priests are said to be in attendance. The pastor of the congregation here is among the attendance at the retreat, and as a consequence there will be no services at the Catholic church in this place on Sunday next.——The Democracy of Washington township are requested to meet at the school house at Hemlock, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of forming a Seymour and Blair club.——Heavy showers of rain have visited us this (Wednesday) morning, and there is promise of more as we write. Was it possible for the Radical party to confer *any* blessing upon the country, we might suppose that the *black cloud* of Republicans coming up from Johnstown to attend the meeting here to-day, had produced these copious showers.——When you want to buy very cheap groceries go to the cheap cash store of M. L. Oatman, who can beat all the rest selling cheap. Try him and see if this is not a fact.——One of the mail bags thrown from the Day Express east, at Mount Union station, on the 2d inst., fell under the wheels and threw the front passenger car from the track, and in this position it was dragged fully five hundred yards, but fortunately the train was checked before reaching a bridge, and a terrible calamity thus prevented. No one was injured.——An unknown man who was stealing his passage on a freight train, was run over and instantly killed by the cars, at Tyrone station, on Tuesday morning of this week. ——A shoe shop at Conemaugh was robbed of boots and leather, valued at one hundred dollars, a few nights ago.——Col. James M. Swank, of the Johnstown *Tribune*, popped in on us just as we were preparing to go to press. We were glad to greet him, as we esteem Swank personally, although we detest his style of politics muchly.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.—The cheapest, safest and best oil now in use is the non-explosive Metropolitan Oil. It is fifty per cent. cheaper than carbon oil, and will last as long. *It is perfectly harmless*, and makes a more brilliant light. It is manufactured and sold by M. L. Oatman, Ebensburg, Pa., who is the owner of the Right for Cambria County. Rights for manufacturing this oil can be bought from M. L. Oatman, High Street, Ebensburg, Pa.

Johnstown Letter.

WRITTEN BY PETROLEUM V. NASBY, JR.

Last Saturday nite was a gay nite among us Red Republicans down here. Me and Mr. Boggs got up a *Tanner's Club*, and last Saturday nite we got the fellers that joned the club to march out in processhun, wich they did up to natur. We call ourselves *tanners* because, by the miscegenashun process, we *tan* the white man's skin *yellow*. That's what the *original* of *tanner* means, no matter what slanderers may say. In other words, we are the "Murlatto Boys," so far as the nigger process is consarned, and we are "Young Diggers" on the Injun mix.

Well, we got up a processhun, and there wasn't enuff of us to make even a *body*, so we hung on about a hundred boys for a *tail*, the *weest* boy behindst. We had injun lanterns, and boxes with muslin skins on, painted a *tan* color, and the funniest mottoes you ever seed in all your born days.

The fust man carried a box on a pole, wich had four faces, to emblematicize our platform, wich has four meanins. On one side was a nigger wench a huggin of a white man, which means love and nigger equality. On the second side was a little Digger Injun riden Gen. Grant's horse to water, and eatin a piece of grasshopper pie. That means "see *want piece*," and Injun equality. On the third side was a bondholder ridin a jackass, which means "these are the creatures that we ride into power on." On the fourth side was a "loil" man goin to war, with a placard pasted onto his back in these words. "Two hundred dollars reward for a substitute"—"Let's be loil." Another feller carried a pole with another transparency, with a thief a runnin and a cryin "stop thief!" on one side; on the other Mrs. Lincoln a sailin to Europe. On one end a feller was a printin greenbacks after night and kind o' lookin round for the police. On the other end o carpet-bag man was killin a *Ku Klux* and hollerin *murder* himself. Another chap carried a beast with seven heads and ten horns, wich some scamp had printed *Butler* under. Another had "Scrip given for Greenbacks at our Store," wich put us in minder old times. Another had General Grant in the Presidential chair, but some rascal had nailed the muslin skin wrong side up, and Grant was a fallin out all round the processhun, and his whiskey a spillin out too. The whiskey would a been the principal loss, as Grant could a bin gathered up agin. Grant looked somewhat ill (ejected). There was another man pictured wich looked a good deal like a *old cuttin box*. It may have bin Coldfacts badly skeered. There were many more strikin illustrations and resemblances, too tedious to enumerate now. Suffize it to say that the processhun would have been a grand success if there had been a turn out, but as it was, it was a grand *farse*, which comes from another word.

Yours, in the wool, NASBY, JR.

COURT.—The attendance at Court this week is exceedingly large. Many of the more trivial cases, and one or two important ones, have been amicably settled. Among the latter the somewhat notorious Cambria City riot suit, involving already a cost of six or eight hundred dollars, has been adjusted, principally through the commendable efforts of Judge Easly. Had this case gone through Court the costs would probably reached two thousand dollars. No case had reached the jury up to Wednesday morning, although much other business had been disposed of. The entire list for next week has been held over until the December term, and consequently there will be no session of the Court after the present week.—Parties interested will take notice of this fact

"Oh! my name is Jake Keyser, and in Yorkshire born;
To make me a preacher my father did try;
But 'tis no use a blowing, for I'm a hard horn,
And I'm bound to be a butcher, by thunder, or die."

This beautiful, soul-stirring piece of poetry is given merely to attract your attention to the fact that SPENCE still continues to execute the finest and most perfect Photographs in every style of the art. Frames of different kinds and finish and a choice lot of Photograph Albums for sale at the lowest prices. Don't forget the place—three doors above the Town Hall, Ebensburg, Pa.

BEGAN RIGHT.—Mr. R. R. Thomas opened the oyster season, on Thursday evening last, by inviting the Ebensburg printers to partake of the lucious bivalves at his first-class refreshment saloon on High street, and nobly did they respond, and greatly did they enjoy the rich feast set before them. Bob is an experienced caterer to the public appetite, and will, throughout the season, serve only the best of oysters in the best of style at his well known and justly popular saloon.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—A handbill or circular, headed "Prospectus of the Taxpayers' Appeal," has been handed to me, and as it *purports* to be dated at Munster, and as other circumstances might point to me as its author, I would hereby inform the public that I am not the author of said circular, nor have I any knowledge as to its authorship.

Munster, Sept. 7, 1868. A. D. CRISTE.

THE VERY FIRST.—The first fall goods received in Ebensburg are now displayed upon the shelves and counters of H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and in the assortment is contained a handsome variety of dress goods, shoes, hoop skirts, and hundreds of other articles to suit the daily wants of all classes and sexes. No business firm in our town is more fully up to the times than this one, and their goods and prices always attract to them a large and liberal patronage. Go and examine their new stock.

DOUBLE TEAMED.—Johnstown boasts not only a Burgess but a MAYER. The former has obtained his position by the suffrages of the voters, the latter maintains his by the suffrages of the ladies. The former governs the borough and its citizens, and the latter governs the market in the sale of ladies' superb dress goods, millinery goods, dry goods, etc. The former may be found at his office, and the latter may be found in Parke's Hall, Main st., Johnstown. Him go thou and find if bargains you seek.

AMONG the very large crowd of attendants at Court the present week it must be that there are some few who wish to invest their stamps in an excellent sewing machine, gold or silver watch, jewelry, or some such article, and to them, as well as to all our readers, we commend a visit to the great emporium of C. T. Roberts, on High street. Cham. is an extensive dealer in these articles, and sells right.

SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train will run from Johnstown to this place to day, (Wednesday,) to accommodate persons coming to the Republican meeting here. A special train is not needed, but a special invitation may be, to induce strangers and others to visit the celebrated Thompson store, adjoining the Bank, and that invitation is hereby extended. Give us a call—there's bargains for all.

CLOSING OUT SALE.—Mr. R. R. Davis is now closing out his summer stock of goods at bargains seldom equalled in this community. He has an assortment unsurpassed in excellence and extent, and one containing a variety of goods to please the tastes and meet the wants of all buyers. Room must be made for his fall and winter stock, and he is determined to make it by selling very cheap.

Local Correspondence.

ALTOONA CITY, Sept. 7, 1868.

Friend Mac—On Friday night last Lloyd Smith, a young man employed in the upper Round House, laid down and fell asleep in close proximity to the main track, and while asleep unconsciously placed one of his arms across the track, and an engine moving out of the Round House passed over his wrist and severed the hand from the arm. I am informed that young Smith is the son of a widow and her only support, which fact renders his misfortune the more lamentable.

On the following day Mr. Emanuel Bigham, a skillful carpenter of this place, while at work in Hollidaysburg, fell from a scaffold, a distance of eighteen or twenty feet, and broke one of his arms in two places, besides receiving other injuries of a painful character. (Mr. B. is an old and esteemed friend and a prompt paying patron of the *Freeman*, and we much regret the unfortunate mishap which has befallen him.—ED.)

The corner stone of the 2d M. E. Church of Altoona, was laid yesterday by the Masonic fraternity. The members of the order who participated were in full regalia, and presented a very imposing appearance. The ceremonies were grand and impressive, and the oration, which was delivered by Rev. Thomas of Johnstown, was an exceedingly eloquent and masterly effort. The singing was under the direction of Prof. Delo, and was charmingly rendered. The church is to be 47 by 75 feet in dimensions and two stories in height, with large basement class room and all the modern improvements. It will be, when finished, one of the finest religious edifices in our growing city.

The young man whom I mentioned in my last letter as having been so shamefully maltreated by a Radical blackguard in this place, still lies in a precarious condition, with but little hope for his recovery.

Political feeling runs very high here just now, and there is quite a variety of political news which might interest your readers, but I deem it best to leave such matters to the "Altoona Vindicator," one of the most able, truthful, fearless and uncompromising Democratic journals in the State. And here let me advise everybody who wants a first-class newspaper—one that has the moral courage and ability to defend Democratic principles and the interests of the working classes, as in contradistinction to the purse-proud bondholders and Radical aristocrats—to subscribe at once for this excellent family journal and unyielding advocate of correct principles.

I have just learned that Mr. Casset, Superindent of the Motive Power Department of the Pa. R. R., and his brother were thrown from a buggy in consequence of their horses becoming frightened and running off, and that Mr. Casset sustained very serious injuries. Yours, &c., T. I. M.

JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 6. 1868.

Dear Freeman—At the meeting of the Democratic Club of this place, on Saturday night last, there was a very large attendance, the hall being crowded to its utmost extent. Wm. M. Given, Esq., of Greensburg, made an able and telling address, in which he showed up, in no enviable light, the corrupt and revolutionary policy of the Radical party. Mr. Given's remarks were listened to with marked attention and received with great applause. A committee was appointed to lease and furnish a reading room, after which the meeting adjourned.

Another attempt to commit rape was made by a young man named Edward Thompson, upon the person of a little girl about 13 years old named Emma Corbett, a few days since, on the hill on the south side of the Conemaugh river, directly opposite the Woodvale Woolen Factory. The screams of the little girl, however, attracted the attention of some workmen in the vicinity, whose opportune arrival prevented the lecherous villain from accomplishing his hellish purpose. He was arrested and taken before Justice Flattery, and, in default of bail, was sent up to your place to await trial. Thompson, I believe, hails from Chicago, and has been in this place but a short time.

The members of the Assistance Fire Company of this place were in a fair way of being pretty badly sold by three fellows who came here and represented themselves as a committee empowered by the fire department of Altoona to invite the firemen of Johnstown to participate with them in a grand parade, which they represented was to come off at Altoona on the 14th inst. The invitation was accepted and the necessary arrangements to attend were in progress, when our boys made the discovery through some means that the Altoona firemen were entirely ignorant of any parade that was to take place in their thriving city at the time specified, and as a consequence the aforesaid committee was acting without any authority in the premises.

The corner stone of the new Evangelical Lutheran church, Locust street, was laid with appropriate religious ceremonies on Sunday, 31st ult.

I had the pleasure, one day last week, of taking by the hand friend Easly, "ye local" of the Altoona *Vindicator*, who was on a brief visit to his many friends hereaways.—Editorial duties seem to agree with Cas., as I never saw him look better. Long may he wave. YOURS, &c., WISP.

A HANDSOME SIGN.—Mr. George Huntley has had placed over his store door a new sign, on which his name is painted in bold relief and tastefully colored letters, and so plainly delineated that "he who runs may read." There is no excuse now for even a stranger seeking any one of the innumerable useful articles kept for sale by Mr. Huntley to pass by his door, and the effect of his new sign should be to attract hosts of new customers to his already well patronized establishment, where a stock unsurpassed in quality and quantity is offered for sale at prices unprecedented for cheapness. Any person wanting tinware, hardware, glassware, woodenware, etc., should note this fact.

PROGRESSING.—Johnstown is being so rapidly extended and improved that we could scarcely recognize, during a recent visit, portions of it at one time familiar as household words. Fine buildings are being erected and first-class stores established on all sides. Parke's new building on Main street is one of the most superb yet completed, and in it is the leading ready-made clothing mart of Cambria county, the renowned New York Clothing Hall of L. Cohen & Bro., where the most extensive, varied and excellent assortment is constantly kept and constantly being sold at the lowest prices.

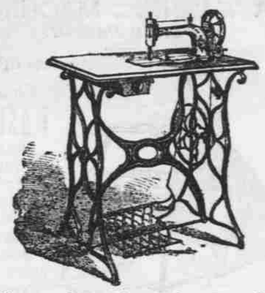
GETTING WARM.—The political canvass is growing warm, and both parties are fully awake to the importance of the contest. In the meantime it would be well for all classes not to get unduly excited, and not to forget that V. S. Barker still keeps an abundant stock of merchandise for household and personal use, and sells at the lowest rates in the market. Patronise him and benefit yourselves.

ITS GOOD EFFECTS ARE PERMANENT.—In this it differs from all hair dyes. By its use luxturient growth is guaranteed, natural color and gloss are restored. One trial will cause you to say this of Mrs. S. A ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING. (*in one bottle.*) Every Drugg st sells it. Price One Dollar. [aug.13.1m.

M. L. OATMAN'S store is the place to buy groceries, flour, grain feed, &c. Anything in the grocery line canbe bought cheaper at Oatman's than anywhere else in Ebensburg.

OUR NEW FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE!!



The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE,

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are NOVEL and PRACTICAL, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
458 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1106 CHESTNUT STREET.

☞C. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at city prices. NO FREIGHT CHARGED. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cotton always on hand. [aug.20.-1y.

DR. S. I. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP, for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and General Debility. For several years I have been urged by kind friends, who have used, and been benefitted by, my Life Syrup, to put it up for general sale; but few know the large expense, now that the country is flooded with Patent Medicines, which attend the same. For years past I was reluctant to do so, as the capital required would be large, and I did not wish to curtail the operations of my Venetian Liniment business. But, thanks to the generous public, who have appreciated my Venetian Liniment, I am now able to do so without any detriment to my large business in that medicine. The foundation of my success I attribute to attending to the manufacture of every drop myself, and shall do the same in regard to my Pulmonic Syrup. The Ingredients are perfectly harmless, but act on the Lungs and Liver with astonishing effect. Price 75 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt Street, New York, near Jersey City Ferry. Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers. [Sept.2. 1m.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1868—*Headquarters for Flags, Medals, Badges, Pins, Lanterns, Torches, Caps, Capes, Portraits of Candidates, Song Books, &c., &c.*—The undersigned, manufacturer of Campaign Goods, keeps constantly on hand Printed Muslin Flags, from 3 inches to 7 feet in length; Bunting Flags, from 6 inches to 36 feet in length—suitable for poles, dwellings, processions, &c.; also, Silk Flags, for presentations and military companies; Parade Equipments, Caps and Capes, all colors; also, Torches, Chinese Lanterns, with names of candidates. One hundred varieties of Pins, Medals and Badges, with portraits of the Presidential Candidates—samples of same sent on receipt of 20 cents. Agents Wanted. Send for Price List.

Address, JOHN W. PITTOCK,
Dealer in Campaign Goods, Opposite Post-Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.

PHYSICIANS AND CLERGYMEN
Testify to its merits in restoring GRAY HAIR to its original color and promoting its growth. It makes the hair soft and glossy. The old in appearance are made young again. It is the best

HAIR DRESSING

ever used. It removes Dandruff and all Scurvy Eruptions. It does not stain the skin.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail. Beware of the numerous preparations which are sold upon our reputation.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Prop'rs.
For sale by all druggists. [aug.13.-1m.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.—The extensive clothing depot of E. Leopold & Bro., Main st. Johnstown, still continues unrivalled in the extent and quality of the goods kept for sale and in the prices at which they are offered. The clothing sold at this establishment is manufactured by the firm itself expressly for the trade of this section, and buyers may depend upon not only getting garments well made, but of the best material and at the lowest cash prices. Don't forget these facts and you won't forget to patronize the Messrs. Leopold. 2t.

MARRIED.

LUTRINGER—WERTNER.—At Catholic church in this place, on Tuesday, 8th inst., by Rev. R. C. Christy, Mr. Valentine Lutringer and Miss Helena Wertner, both of Ebensburg.

PROTHERO—FURMAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Mahoning, Indiana County, on the 30th ult., by Rev. J. W. Evans, Mr. George Prothero, of Cookport, Indiana county, and Miss Mary Furman, daughter of Rev. Samuel Furman.

HICKEY—GILLESPIE.—At the Summit, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Thomas Ryan, Mr. James Hickey, of Altoona, and Miss Maggie Gillespie, of the former place.

GILLESPIE—DAILY.—On the same day, by the same, Mr. John Gillespie and Miss Ellen Daily, both of Summitville.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of the electors at the ensuing election.

JOSEPH M'DONALD.

Ebensburg, Sept. 8, 1868.te.

M. L. OATMAN,
EBENSBURG, PA.,
Is the sole owner of the Right to Manufacture and sell
THE UNEQUALLED
METROPOLITAN OIL!!

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity generally, that he has removed to the new building on Centre street, opposite the Mountain House and adjoining the law office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., and is now not only prepared to manufacture all goods which may be brought to him, but is supplied with a fine line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best style and at the lowest prices. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, I hope for an increased patronage in my new location. D. J. EVANS.

Ebensburg, Sept. 10, 1868 -tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The Farm owned and occupied by the undersigned, situated in Blacklick township, Cambria county, containing NINETY ACRES, more or less, (40 Acres cleared,) is offered for sale CHEAP FOR CASH. This property is eight miles west of Ebensburg and thirteen miles east of Johnstown, and has upon it a good Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other buildings, besides TWO COAL BANKS in working order, one containing a 4 feet vein and the other a 3 feet vein of excellent Bituminous coal, and a splendid Orchard of grafted fruit, pure water, etc.—An indisputable title will be given. Call on or address JACOB WAGNER.

Sept. 10. 2t. Belsano Box, Ebensburg P. O.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be offered at Public Sale, at 10 o'clock a. m., on TUESDAY, SEPT. 22d, 1868, the property owned and occupied by the subscriber, situated in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining the Mountain House property at Cresson, consisting of 3 Acres of Land, on which there is erected a two story Plank House, with a good cellar, and near the house a spring of excellent water. There is also on the premises about 100 choice fruit trees. A good title will be given. Also, will be sold, 1 Horse, 4 Milch Cows, Sheep and Hogs, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 set Harness, 2 Saddles, Hay by the ton, 5 Stoves, Beds and Bedding, and other Household Furniture. Terms made known at sale.

Sep 10.-2t* SAM'L S. M'GOUGH.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—ISAAC WIKE, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other acts provable under said Act, By order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have proved their debts, and to other persons interested, to appear on the first day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., before JOHN BROTHERLINE, Esq., Register, at his office in Hollidaysburg, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to said Bankrupt. And further, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the second and third meetings of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place. S. C. McCANDLESS,

Sept. 10, 1868. 2t. Clerk.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Lloyd, late of Susquehanna township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AUGUSTUS CRAVER, } Adm'rs.
ABNER LLOYD, }
Susquehanna Tp., Sept. 2, 1868. 3t.*

W. F. ALTFATHER,
MANUFACTURER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
PLUG AND FINE CUT
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Snuff, Pipes, Snuff Boxes & Cigar Cases.
AT THE SIGN OF THE INDIAN,
MAIN STREET, - - - JOHNSTOWN.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 N. Front Street, Philadelphia. [sep.2. 1y.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY!
THE NEXT EXHIBITION of this Society will be held at HARRISBURG on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 29th and 30th and Oct. 1st and 2d, 1868.

Catalogues of Premiums can be had and information given upon application to the Secretary, at Harrisburg. The PREMIUM LIST has been enlarged, and is a very liberal one.—Excursion tickets will be sold by the principal Railroads leading to Harrisburg, and freight at reduced rates.

A. BOYD HAMILTON, Pres't.
A. B. LONGAKER, Sec'y. sep.2. 4t.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM FOR SALE.—This Farm, situated in Derry township, Westmoreland county, contains 143 ACRES, 50 Acres of which are covered with excellent timber, the balance being in a good state of cultivation and well fenced. The improvements consist of a DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. Also, a good ORCHARD on the farm. The land is well watered with never-failing springs, one of which is within two rods of the house. The entire Farm is underlaid with coal.

This property is located three miles from the Borough of Latrobe, two miles from Derry Station, and four miles from St. Vincent's College and St. Xavier's Academy. For further particulars call on or address

Sept.2.-3t. J. M. HUGHES, Latrobe.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Supes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.

Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

DISSOLUTION!—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Lumbering business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by J. M. Flanegan. ROBERT HUGHES,
J. M. FLANEGAN.

August 21, 1868.-3t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S Seven per cent. first Mortgage Bonds. February and Aug Coupons. The earnings of the complete road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these Bonds are adding to the security every day.—Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2 000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ORE, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, ensures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economise its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, Pres't, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and entitled to the greatest confidence of the public

JAMES H. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres't St. Louis Chamber Com'ce
E. W. FOX, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. Britton, Pres't Nat. Bank of State of Mo.
WM L. EWING, Pres't Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't 2d Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B EADS, Cf. Eng. St. Lo's & Ill. Br'ge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pre't Pacific R. R (of Mo.)
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. B'k, St L's
ADOLPHUS MEIER, V. Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Inst'n.

Coupons payable in the city of New York A limited number of the above named Bonds for sale at Eighty-five. Parties living out of the city can remit by draft or express, and the bonds will be returned by express free of charges. We invite the attention of capitalists and others to them as, in our opinion, a very desirable investment, destined to rank as a first-class security. Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps and information can be had on application to TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., No. 309 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Agents of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain R. R. Co

Phila references—Cambria Iron Co.; Gaw, Bacon & Co.; Thos. A. Biddle & Co.

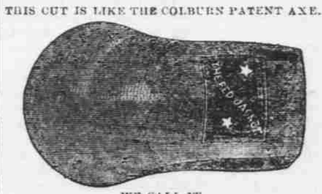
AXES.
ALL STYLES AND SHAPES.
☞GET YOURS FOR NOTHING.☜

Any one who sends us an order for FIVE (5) AXES, at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF EACH, with the cash, will receive ONE EXTRA, FOR NOTHING.

We will put our Axe alongside of any other make and prove it the best finished and largest steel, measuring two and a half inches.

We have made Axes for twenty-two years, and won't yield the palm in shape to any manufacturer, and yet confess that a "Sucker of Illinois," called COLBURN, beat us in his patent shape. The circular bit and continuous edge makes the same labor produce twice the effect.

THIS CUT IS LIKE THE COLBURN PATENT AXE.



WE CALL IT
COLBURN'S PATENT
RED JACKET AXE.

Any one who sends us an order for Five Axes of this shape, at Two ($2) Dollars each, with the cash, will receive one EXTRA, FOR NOTHING.

All responsible Hardware Dealers sell the "LIPPINCOTT AXES." Buy from them—But if there should happen to be one so unfortunate as not to know us, send the money and we will be sure to please you.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Sole owners of Colburn's Patent Axe.

$1200 A YEAR TO AGENTS to sell the STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Full particulars free. Extra inducements to experienced Agents. Call on or address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, O., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS $75 to $200 per month to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Address SECOMB & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Salesmen to travel for a Manufacturing Company and sell by sample. Good wages are guaranteed. Address, with stamp, H. D. HAMIDTON & CO., No 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED $175 a month to sell the GENUINE OROIDE HUNTING CASED WATCHES, best imitation gold watches made. Price $15. Great inducements to agents. Address Oroide Watch Co., Boston, Ms.

TO GOOD TRUSTY AGENTS we will pay $50 per week and expenses. For particulars address G. W. JACKSON & Co., Baltimore, Md

ALL wanting employment can have a good business by addressing DAVIS & BRO., 773 Sansom st., Philadelphia.

GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE.
Hundreds of articles for families at One Dollar each. New Fall Circular now ready. Checks 10 cts. each, describing article. Great inducements to Agents. STOCKMAN & CO., 84 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS
WILL enrich the blood and prevent it from becoming watery and weak, and give a florid complexion, restore the appetite and invigorate the system. Perfectly harmless tonic and palatable, and can be taken at all times.—The IRON in these Bitters easily enters into the circulation, being in the form of a Pyrophosphate, it is more readily absorbed into the system than any other form of Iron. Prepared and for sale by WM. ELLIS, 12 S. Del Ave, Phila., and for sale by druggists generally.

DR. Geiger's Asthma Specific is the only pleasant and permanent cure for ASTHMA, as being testified by many grateful patients.

References—Geo. H. Stuart, Esq, 13 Bank st., Phila.; Rev. R. W. Weiser, Manchester, Md.

One bottle $2; three for $5. CHAS. A. GEIGER, M. D. Manchester, Carroll Co., Md.

THE HOUSEHOLD GAS MACHINE,
FOR SUPPLYING
Dwellings, Stores, Factories, Churches and Public Buildings with Gas!
GENERATES GAS WITHOUT FIRE OR HEAT.

The simplicity and ease with which this Machine is managed, as also its economy and great merit, recommends it to public favor. Call and see machine in operation at the store.

MANUFACTURER AND SOLE AGENT,
DAVID JONES.
TIN FURNISHING STORE, No. 733 GREEN ST.,
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. PHILA.
August 20, 1868.-3m.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the FARM on which they now reside, situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, within two miles of Loretto, (formerly owned by James McAteer,) containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, more or less, 100 Acres of which are cleared—the balance well timbered. There is erected on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE and splendid BARN, together with other necessary outbuildings, such as Blacksmith Shop, Corn Crib, Sheep House, &c.; also, an excellent ORCHARD of choice fruit. Title perfect. For terms apply on the premises to

B. & C. SHIELDS.
Loretto P. O., Aug. 20, 1868. tf.

THE SUCCESS
Of our One Dollar Sale has caused such
A COMPLETE
REVOLUTION
IN TRADE.

That in order to supply the demand occasioned by our constantly increasing patronage, we have recently made importations for the Fall trade direct from European Manufacturers,

Amounting to nearly $500,000,

So that we are prepared to sell every kind of *Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Watches, Albums, Jewelry, &c.*, Of better quality than any other concern in the country for the uniform price of

ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE.

☞The best of Boston and New York references given as to the reliability of our house, and that our business is conducted in the fairest and most legitimate manner possible, and that we give greater value for the money than can be obtained in any other way.

☞All Goods damaged or broken in transportation replaced without charge.

Checks describing articles sold sent to agents in Clubs at rates mentioned below.

A LITERAL TURN OF MIND.

The *Galaxy* for September says: The British "gill is the result of a fog in the mind —there is another numerous method of expression, which is the result of too much literalness and acuteness of mind.

Human thought and language have come of course, from much use to run in grooves or ruts, but there are occasionally people who persistently refuse to be influenced by anything that has been done before them, and who are consequently all the time saying grotesque and unexpected things.

Of such a character was a particularly practical student, who, at the examination of the College of Surgeons, was asked by Abernethy, "What would you do if a man was blown up with gunpowder?" He replied, "I would wait till he came down." "True," replied Abernethy, "and suppose I should kick you for such an impertinent answer, what muscles would I put in motion?" "The flexors and extensors of my arm," replied the student, "for I should immediately knock you down."

"Sly son," said an anxious father once, "what makes you chew that nasty tobacco?" Now the son was a very literal sort of person, and declining to consider the question in the spirit in which it was asked, replied, "To get the juice out, old codger."

A lady was once conversing with a sailor who had suffered shipwreck; and, as she took great pleasure in the analyzation of feeling and emotions, asked him compassionately, "How did you feel, my dear man, when the cold waves broke over you?" But the seaman knew nothing of metaphysics, and answered simply, "Wet, ma'am; very wet."

A small child being asked by a Sunday school teacher, "What did the Israelites do after they had crossed the Red Sea?" answered, "I don't know, ma'm, but I guess they dried themselves."

Queer answers are very often received by grown people who talk to children, for the reason that the latter have not yet become accustomed to the subtleties and figurative meanings and roundabout ways of words, and, therefore, look at things very practically. "Sam," said a young mother to her darling boy, "do you know what the difference is between the body and the soul? The soul, my child, is what you love with; the body carries you about. This is your body (touching the boy's shoulders and arms), but there is something deeper in. You can feel it now. What is it?" "Oh, I know," said he, with a flash of intelligence in his eyes, 'that is my flannel shirt." "A passive verb," said a teacher, "is expressive of the nature of receiving an action, as Peter is beaten.' Now, what did Peter do?" "Well, I don't know," said the scholar deliberating, "unless he hollered."

A youth who was being reprimanded for playing marbles on Sunday, was asked, "Do you know where those little boys go who play marbles on Sunday?" He had not been sufficiently taught in regard to a future state, and replied quite innocently, "Oh, yes. Some on 'em goes to the Common, and some on 'em goes down to the river."

An unexpected bit of information is sometimes elicited by this literal understanding of questions, as when a Sabbath school teacher was attempting to teach a very small boy the meaning of wages in the passage, "The wages of sin is death," and asked him, "What does your father get on Saturday night?" "Drunk, ma'am," answered the boy, without any hesitation.

This same literal turn of mind which I have been illustrating, is sometimes used intentionally, and perhaps a little maliciously, and thus becomes the property of wits instead of blunderers. Thus we hear of a very polite and impressive gentleman who said to a youth in the street, "Boy, may I inquire where Robinson's drug store is?" "Certainly, sir," said the boy, very respectfully. "Well, sir," said the gentleman, after waiting awhile, "Where is it?" "I haven't the least idea, your honor," said the urchin. There was another boy who was accosted by an ascetic, middle-aged lady with, "Boy, I want to go to Dover street." "Well, ma'am," said the boy, "why don't you go there then?"

BREAD ON THE WATERS.

A California adventurer was trying to get back to San Francisco from the mines, where he had worked and searched without success, until his means were exhausted. He came to a river, but the ferryman asked a dollar to take him across. The adventurer said—

"Then I must walk up the stream until I can ford it, for I have not a dollar in the world."

"If that is so," said the ferryman, "jump in; I never refuse to take a clever man across because he is broke."

When they had reached the opposite shore, the ferryman, who had eyed the adventurer very closely on the way, said—

"Is not your name Jones?"

"It is," replied the adventurer.

"And your father used to live in ——— Street, New York?"

"He did," replied the adventurer, with astonishment to find himself recognized.

Thereupon the ferryman drew from his pocket and commenced counting out gold pieces.

"I have made five hundred dollars by ferrying passengers; here are three hundred of them for you. You can pay me when you are flush, or if that don't happen, all right. When I was a little boy and my mother a poor widow, many a time has your father visited our home, and when he had gone, somewhere about the room we would find money for a barrel of flour, or to pay the rent, when we knew not before where it was to come from: and as long as I live, if I have a crust, when I find one of his sons in want, he shall get the biggest half."

The loan was gratefully accepted. By its aid the traveller was able to reach San Francisco, earn enough to repay his benefactor, and return safely to his home.

A CURIOSITY OF SCIENCE.—You may pass a wet stick, or your naked hand, previously dipped in water, through a running stream of molten iron, cutting it to an fro as you do so, without the slightest injury to either.—Water, or even mercury, which freezes at 71 degrees below the freezing point of water, may be frozen into a solid mass at the bottom of a platinum crucible at a white heat. The explanation is that the hand, and the stick, do not really touch the iron, nor the mercury or the water the bottom of the crucible, a cushion of steam being instantaneously formed around them which prevents their contact with this extreme heat, much in the way that a sheet of snow will protect the ground from extreme cold. Laundresses try their irons in this way. If the water dropped on them rolls off without boiling, they are too hot; but if it sputters and boils they are just ready for use. The reason of this is that this cushion of vapor is instantaneously formed, and prevents the extreme surrounding heat from reaching beyond the surface of the water. If the temperature is reduced by cooling off the furnace by the addition of more fuel, the water almost explosively takes the form of steam, and in this way, without doubt, many boilers which have been proved equal to any other test, have collapsed.

THE KEY OF DEATH.

About the year 1660 one of those dangerous men, in whom extraordinary talent is only the fearful source of crime and wickedness, beyond that of ordinary men, came to establish himself as a merchant or trader at Venice. The stranger, whose name was Tebaldo, became enamored of the daughter of an ancient house, already affianced to another. He demanded her hand in marriage and was refused. Enraged at this he studied how to be avenged. Probably skilled in mechanical arts, he allowed himself no rest until he had invented the most formidable weapon which could be imagined. This was a key of large size, the handle of which was so constructed that it could be turned round with little difficulty. When turned it discovered a spring, which, on pressure, launched from the other end a needle or lancet, of such subtle fineness that it entered into the flesh and buried itself there without leaving any external trace. Tebaldo waited in disguise at the door of the church in which the maiden whom he lured was about to receive the nuptial benediction. The assassin sent the slender steel, unperceived, into the breast of the bridegroom. The wounded man had no suspicion of injury, but, seized with a sudden and sharp pain in the midst of the ceremony, he fainted and was carried to his house amid the lamentations of the bridal party. Vain was all the skill of the physicians, who could not divine the cause of this strange illness, and died in a few days.—Tebaldo again demanded the hand of the maiden from her parents and received a second refusal. They, too, perished miserably in a few days. The alarm which these deaths, which appeared almost miraculous, occasioned, excited the utmost vigilance of the magistrates; and when, on close examination of the bodies, the small instrument was found in the gangrened flesh, terror was universal; every one feared for his own life. The maiden thus cruelly orphaned had passed the first month of her mourning in a convent, when Tebaldo, hoping to bend her to his will, entreated to speak with her at the gate. Her reply was most decisive in the negative.

Tebaldo, beyond himself with rage, attempted to wound her through the gate, and succeeded; the obscurity of the place prevented his movements from being observed. On her return to her room the maiden felt a pain in her breast, and uncovering it she found it spotted with blood. The pain increased; the surgeons who hastened to her assistance, taught by the past, wasted no time in conjecture, but cutting deep into the wounded part, extracted the needle before any mortal mischief had commenced, and saved the life of the lady. The State Inquisition used every means to discover the hand which had dealt these insidious and irresistible blows. The visit of Tebaldo to the convent caused suspicion to fall heavily upon him; his house was carefully searched, the infernous invention discovered, and he perished on the gibbet.

A REMARKABLE TELEGRAPHIC DISCOVERY —For months past we have longed to lay before the public the fact that a most wonderful discovery had been made in the art of telegraphing, by two of our fellow citizens, George M. Dugan and Booker Ferm, and Colonel Coleman of Memphis; and shall now proceed to record what we have seen in operation at the telegraph office in this place for weeks past. The discovery made does away with all the jars and fluids heretofore used in telegraph offices, and a current of electricity sufficiently strong for all purposes is drawn from mother earth by means of one sheet of copper and one sheet of zinc, which are buried to the depth of two feet, and having about four inches of earth between them. To these plates wires are attached, and the current thus procured seems inexhaustible. The operators at the telegraph office here long since dispensed with fluids of all kinds, and every message sent from Bolivar now is recorded by an instrument which receives its power from a buried battery, and which consists of nothing but one sheet of copper and one of zinc. The inventors have applied for a patent, and it is hoped that their prayer will be speedily answered, as this discovery of their's is destined to work a most wonderful change in the art of telegraphing.—Hereafter we shall endeavor to give a full and complete account of this truly great discovery. This invention will save thousands of dollars to the telegraph companies, and is destined to become universally adopted on account of its cheapness and durability.—

A REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—Our readers will remember that some six weeks or two months ago we gave the particulars of a terrible tornado that passed over the farm of Mr. Alexander Henry—about fifteen miles east of this—killing himself, a daughter and son, demolishing houses, wafting buggies, as well as heavier articles, miles away. Another memento of the tornado has recently come to light. In Mr. Henry's house was a family bible. A few days since, as Mr. Richards, living within a few miles of Fayette Court House, Alamba, was walking through his cornfield, he discovered some leaves of a book. On examining them they proved to be "the family record" of the Henry family, and between them was found a deed for a tract of land, which, of course, had been placed there previous to the tornado. The deed has been brought to this city and placed in proper hands. Mr. Richard's place is nearly thirty miles from the Henry farm. Evidently the bible was blown to pieces by the fierceness of the wind, and no trace of it, except this above referred to, has been found.—*Columbus Sentinel.*

DIDN'T ENJOY HERSELF AS USUAL.—As an original expression of heavy grief we doubt if anything more touching has been read than the following of a crushed heart in Star City, Nevada. Mrs. ———, of that place, an eccentric old lady, recently rushed into the room of a relative, and without the usual salutations, said:

"Well, John's dead!"

"Dead! is it possible?"

"Yes, dead—died last night! I want you all to come to the funeral. The Masons and Odd Fellows are going to turn out, and we shall have a beautiful time."

Deaths being of rare occurrence in the settlement, of course everybody went to the funeral. Next day somebody remarked to the old lady that there was a large turn out.

"Yes, indeed, there was," she replied, "but I didn't enjoy myself as well as I have at some funerals, the hosses cut up so."

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—Take a piece of pasteboard, about five inches square, roll it into a tube, with one end just large enough to fit around the eye, and the other end rather smaller. Hold the tube between the thumb and finger of the right hand, (do not grasp it with the whole hand,) put the large end close against the right eye, and with the left hand hold a book against the side of the tube. Be sure and keep both eyes open, and there will appear to be a hole through the book. The right eye sees through the tube, and the left sees the book, and the two are so confounded together they cannot be separated.

The National Democratic and Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Platform.

1 Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

3 Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapid as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued, does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States. (Thunders of applause.)

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including government bonds, and other public securities. (Renewed cheering and cries of "read it again.")

5 One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. (Great cheering and cries of "read it again.") The fifth resolution was again read, and again cheered.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; and, as the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau (great cheering,) and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of inquisitorial assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the government and the currency made good, the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without imparing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices; the restoration of rightful authority to, and independence of, the executive and judicial departments of the government; the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction. (Applause.)

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career.

After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was raised that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the HABEAS CORPUS—that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials, and secret star chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as such, are usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre emption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson (applause) in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. (Great applause.)

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co operating with us as friends and brethren. (Applause.)

TOM. P. DAVIS,
WITH
BOYD & STROUD,
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA and GLASS,
No. 32 NORTH FOURTH ST.,
Four doors below Merchants' Hotel, PHILA.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
A WASHING MACHINE
WORTH HAVING!

DOTY'S Clothes WASHER. The best *ever invented*

The longer THEY ARE **Used the** better THEY ARE LIKED.

They are coming into general use throughout the country.

Many who sell the UNIVERSAL WRINGER keep also the DOTY WASHING MACHINE, which, although but recently introduced, is as great a *Labor* and *Clothes Saver* as the Wringer, and is destined to win public favor and patronage everywhere.

It washes *perfectly* without *wearing* or *rubbing* the clothes at all.

☞Prices—Family Washer, $14. No. 1½ Wringer, $10.

These Machines are adopted by the *American Agriculturist* as Premiums, and endorsed by its Editors as the best in market.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Read the following testimonials from persons in Ebensburg who have used and learned to appreciate these valuable Machines:

Mr. G. Huntley—We have used one of Doty's Washing Machines, which we purchased from you several weeks since, and it gives entire satisfaction. We cheerfully recommend it to all housekeepers, and are free to say that we would not dispense with it for any consideration. It is a great saver of time, labor and clothes.

LINTON & SON, Mountain House.

I purchased one of Doty's Washers from Mr G Huntley and am delighted with it, and would recommend every housekeeper to get one. Mrs. A. M. PIPER.

Mr. G. Huntley—The Doty Washing Machine I purchased from you proves to be an article of real merit—the best I have ever seen. Considering the great relief it affords in the labor of washing and the saving of time, no family should be without it.

WM M. JONES.

Mr Geo Huntley—I am delighted with the Doty Washer purchased from you.—The more I use it the better I like it. I would not be without it. It is a great saver of time and labor, and does not wear the clothes as much as the old tub and washboard. Mrs. A. BLAINE.

For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY,
May 7, 1868. 6m.* Ebensburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
TO CASH BUYERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞*House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

THE UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER,

Cannot be surpassed or equaled by any other Wringer for durability. Till the expiration of the patent for the "COG WHEEL REGULATOR," or "STOP-GEAR," *no other Wringer is licensed under this Patent.* It being universally conceded that Cogs are necessary to prevent the Rolls from being broken or torn loose, many attempts have been made to get a Cog-Wheel arrangement which shall equal the UNIVERSAL, and yet avoid the "Stop-Gear," but *without success.* For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, May 7, 1868. 1y.*

WHOLESALE
SANNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St. PHILADA.
GROCERS

PETER SIDES,
WITH
HICKMAN, HOLL & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
N. E. Cor. Third & Market Sts.,
Jan. 22, 1867. PHILADELPHIA

POCKET KNIVES, TABLE KNIVES and Forks, Spoons, &c., can be bought cheap for cash at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.
WHAT I MAKE I CAN WARRANT!

After an experience of more than a year in the sale of Eastern made work, during which time I have expended more than the profits in repairing rips and tares, I have determined to come back to first principles and henceforth confine myself to the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES for Men, Youths, Ladies and Misses, and am now better prepared than ever to give entire satisfaction in my business.

I have at present in my employ a competent corps of workmen, and can say without fear of contradiction that I can turn out as neat and substantial Boots and Shoes at as moderate prices as can be made anywhere in the State. I am having Boots made of the finest French Calfskin and within the past month or two have had orders pouring in upon me from all quarters for this kind of work. The material in these Boots is the best to be found in the market, and the workmanship, both in neatness and strength, cannot be excelled at any other establishment in the country.

MY TRAIN ALWAYS ON TIME!

All work will be ready for delivery at the time promised. Weddings, visits and other interesting or important occurrences need not be postponed through any failure on my part to come to time.

Good work and moderate prices is my motto, and one trial will convince any person that the motto is well chosen

☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will recommend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D THOMAS.
Ebensburg, May 28, 1864. tf.

Johnstown and Ebensburg
MARBLE WORKS!

Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.

A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.

☞Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.

JOHN PARKE
Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF
FRIENDS DEPARTED!
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

JOSEPH ZOLNER

HAS just opened, and offers for sale cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere, a splendid lot of eight day and twenty-four hour CLOCKS, fine WATCHES of every description, ACCORDEONS, JEWELRY, and a variety of all articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and all kinds of Jewelry, done on short notice and most reasonable terms. All work warranted.—Call at his shop, High street, opposite Public School House, Ebensburg. [sep.5,'67]

SCOTT HOUSE,
Main Street, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.,
A. ROW & CO., Proprietors.

THIS HOUSE having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public.

Their Bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wines.
Jan. 31, 1868. (1y.)

UNION HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuance of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(Conducted on the European Plan,)
405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,
No. 429 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,
PITTSBUEGH, PA.
[jn.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
J. & W. C. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors.
Fourth St., between Market and Arch,
May 9, 1867.-1y PHILADELPHIA.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
STREET,
FLEM. HOLLIDAY. PHILAD'A.

1868. SPRING TRADE. 1868.
I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE!
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

PEASE'S ANTI-DUST
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Old Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER!
It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

BEYOND COMPETITION!
ESTABLISHED 1856.
THE OLDEST
DRUG STORE
IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.
C. T. FRAZER
Keeps constantly on hand the
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF GOODS PERTAINING TO THE
DRUG BUSINESS
In the County, which he offers
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC
AT LOWEST RATES!
C. T. FRAZER,
Franklin Street,
(OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.)
JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

THE ALTOONA WARE HOUSE CO.,
WHOLESALE
Dealers and Commission Merchants
Corner Virginia St. and Plank Road,

Will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of FLOUR, FEED, SALT, FISH, GRAIN, COAL, LIME, SAND, &c., at wholesale, in Altoona City, and the adjoining counties can be supplied with the leading articles generally used by them at city and mill prices.

All kinds of country produce received and paid for in cash, or sold on commission.—Prompt returns will be made.

Storage furnished for all articles, such as floor lumber, shooks, shingles, etc.

Articles will be delivered to purchasers or sent to freight warehouse.

Having the only house where goods by the car load can be removed at the door, thus saving drayage, our customers will receive the benefit of it.

Price currents will be sent weekly to persons desiring them.

THE ALTOONA WAREHOUSE CO.
Altoona, April 30, 1868.-tf.

WM. M. LLOYD, President. JOHN LLOYD, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ALTOONA.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
AND
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Corner Virginia and Annie Streets, North Ward, Altoona, Pa.
Authorized Capital, - - - - - $300,000
Cash Capital paid in, - - - - - 150,000

All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms

Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations, always on hand.

To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows:
$50 to $100, 2 per cent.; $100 to $200, 3 per cent.; $200 and upwards, 4 per cent.
Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.
January 31, 1867.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

HARTFORD
LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

We are now prepared to insure LIVE STOCK against both *Death* and *Theft*, in this live and reliable Company. Owners of stock have now the opportunity, by insuring with this Company, of obtaining security and remuneration for the loss of their animals in case of DEATH or theft.

OWNERS OF HORSES,

Manufacturers, Farmers, Teamsters, Expressmen, Physicians, and in fact all who are to any extent dependant upon the services of their horses in their daily vocations, should insure in this Company, and thus derive a protection against the loss of their animals, which are in many cases the sole means of support to their owners.

FARM STOCK

Farmers and others owning cattle should avail themselves of this means of saving the value of their stock, and secure an equivalent for the loss which would otherwise fall heavily upon them in being deprived of their Cattle, by insuring in this, the

PIONEER COMPANY OF AMERICA!

By insuring in this Company you exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. No man can tell whether his animals may not be stolen or die through some unforseen calamity.

☞*Competent Agents wanted, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.* Apply to
KERR & CO., General Agents,
April 4, 1867.-1y. Altoona, Pa.
☞Col. WM. K. PIPER, Ebensburg, has been appointed local agent for the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company.

GEIS & REUTH,
Johnstown, Pa,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND BOOK BINDERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, PORTE-MONAIS, PAPER BOXES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

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